

OREGON TERRITORY.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANALYSIS OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1842.

After a variety of slight matters, the detail of which will be found in another column, the Senate returned to the bill providing for the occupation of the Oregon Territory; upon which a debate of some interest and importance ensued, opened by the Senator who had desired the delay of the bill that he might have time to examine its provisions.

Mr. Calhoun was glad (he said) to learn from the Senator reporting it that the bill was not designed to contravene our conventions with Great Britain. He had now taken time carefully to compare it with our subsisting engagements to that power; and the result of his scrutiny was, that there was one provision in it which would completely violate those engagements.

The Senator proceeded to give, with his usual power of analysis, a summary of the alleged rights of both parties to the territory, and of the manner in which those rights are claimed to have arisen. Our claim embraces the coast of the Pacific from latitude 54 deg. 40 min. to 42 deg.; and has three several grounds:

1st. That of the priority of discovery by Captain Gray, of Boston, in 1792, of the mouth of the Columbia. From this, according to the universal rule among civilized nations, follows the right to the country watered by such river to its sources. This discovery was afterwards more completely explored by the expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke.

2d. The cession by Spain of all her rights of territory north of the 42d parallel of latitude.

3d. The French claim, to which we succeeded. On the other hand, Britain sets up her title to the same territory on the following grounds:

1st. That they can plead priority of discovery by Meares, sailing under Vancouver.

2d. That, by the convention of Nootka Sound in 1793, Spain yielded to Great Britain free and open access, trade and settlement to British subjects, in common with her own, upon this coast.

3d. They claim also the French rights, ceded to Spain in 1863 by treaty between those two nations.

These were respectively the grounds of claim. Now, as to the nature of the claims themselves, there was a difference. Great Britain alleged only a right of equal admittance of her citizens for all purposes of settlement, trade, or hunting; while we asserted a title to complete and exclusive possession.

Since this conflict of titles began, various efforts by negotiation have been made amicably to adjust our rights. They terminated, on our part, in an offer of fixing, as a compromise, the parallel of 49 deg. as the limit between us on that coast; and they on their part, offered to claim nothing south of the mouth of the Columbia, which is in about latitude 46 deg.

This last attempt failing, both sides withdrew the propositions which they had made, and left their rights as before.

In 1817, by a fresh negotiation, it was settled that our respective claims should for ten years remain on the ground on which the treaty of Nootka Sound placed Britain and Spain with regard to the same territory; that is, common enjoyment of it for purposes of trade and hunting, or settlement for those purposes.

In 1827 a fresh attempt, conducted by Mr. Gallatin, was made to adjust this conflict of claims. It was again ineffectual, and the parties returned, as a temporary arrangement, to the convention of 1817, yielding each other possession in common, with liberty to renounce the arrangement on either part upon a year's notice.

It thus appears that Great Britain makes no claim to the right of colonizing, and that we, by the convention, have prohibited ourselves from taking exclusive possession or jurisdiction.

Such being either the original rights of the parties, or the footing upon which, by treaty, they had consented to have them stand, the Senator must (he said) hold that this bill violates the treaty of 1827, by conferring upon our citizens fixed possession in grants of land. We do not, it is true, at once confer it, but we bind ourselves to do so. Putting them in possession with this pledge on our part, we in reality take fixed possession ourselves. It is a grant forming a complete reality as to our assuming possession. The grant of lands is the highest and completest act of possession which a sovereign can perform.

But since the claim which we set up extends northward to latitude 54 deg., and since, by this act, we limit the settlers whom we invite only by our own alleged territory, it follows that you, by this bill, take possession up to the extreme northern extent of your supposed claim: so that you exclude Great Britain, by this act, from the whole territory in debate with that Government. To this full extent, the bill is a complete taking of possession.

Now if, on the other hand, you scrutinize the British acts, you will find that they have nothing of equal extent or force. Their act of Parliament is not to take possession of the country, or grant its soil, but to extend to British subjects there the jurisdiction of their laws.

Mr. Calhoun, therefore, went on to contend that we should violate the subsisting convention, if, without giving the year's notice, to which it binds us, we should put in force an act like this. He went on to insist upon the formidable issue to which such a course must bring us with a nation every where dangerous to encounter, and more than a match for us on this distant coast, accessible to our arms only by a land-march across the continent, while she can command it, not only from those Asiatic possessions where she has of late been so successful, but with her bodies of Canadian voyageurs, themselves hardy and dangerous, and wielding an unbounded influence over all the Indian races of the northwest. With these to cut off our communications in the rear, the difficulties of any hostile effort overlaid would be to the last degree formidable.

He would, then pursue a juster and surer policy: not rush into a contest of which the event could scarcely be auspicious; but leave to time and the rapid march of our settlements the peaceful but certain enforcement of our rights. Leave the thing to its own natural season, and, by-and-by, you may as easily as one plucks a ripe peach gather what now it would be hardly possible to tear away. Let us (said the Senator) recall a little the vast and rapid sweep of that population which we carry on, and you will see whether there is any extravagance in that on which I insist. Remember that eighteen years ago Mr. Monroe recommended to colonize the Indian tribes between the Ohio and Mississippi, where now is your Territory

of Wisconsin, fertile, cultivated, and populous enough speedily to add another State to the Union.

He could not, from such a step as this, but apprehend a breach with Great Britain. We should, at least, weigh the matter, in all its forms, with the utmost deliberation. He thought it should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. As to every thing else but the provision in question, he looked on the bill most favorably; and spoke with a complete resolution to maintain all our rights over the territory, which could be exercised in conformity with the treaty.

Mr. Linn said that the Senator had, with great force and truth, compared the mighty flow of population westward to the rolling in of a great and wide stream. But he should remember that the policy of the Government itself has of late, in the disposition made of many of the greater Indian tribes, raised up artificial barriers, which have at present stopped that natural spread of population. On the South and the Southwest it has reached our limits. This outlet of the West must be opened, or it will break across the bounds within which we have pledged ourselves that the expatriated Indian tribes shall dwell securely. The Oregon region must be opened to the adventurous and migratory spirit of our people, or the collected flood must soon burst over, and sweep away the Indian, to whom we have pledged ourselves an undisturbed refuge in the home to which we have, by so humane a policy, transplanted him.

The Senator regards this bill as going new and dangerous lengths. Yet the bills introduced with the same object, long since, under Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, by Gen. Floyd, were far stronger. They provided for the erecting forts and custom-houses. As for that formidable and perpetual impediment, the treaty, it existed then just as much as now.

Adverting then to the English claims, as founded on alleged discovery, Mr. Linn treated the pretended visit of Meares and others to the mouth of the Columbia as altogether preposterous. The narrative itself, which describes a region bound up in ribs of ice in the month of June, makes it impossible for any one now to believe that Meares's visit was to the Columbia—a coast never witnessing such regions of cold, even in mid-winter, and enjoying a soft temperature even in the earlier spring.

But, in truth, this whole British claim is recent. It was never heard of as against the discovery of Capt. Gray or the explorations of Lewis and Clarke. As late as 1812, the question of our discovery was minutely examined in one of the leading British authorities on such questions, the Edinburgh Review, and our claim admitted as incontrovertible.

As to what England may urge of the Nootka Sound treaty with Spain, it is sufficient to say that any such claim must have fallen with that treaty itself, temporary in its character, and speedily dissolved by the war which occurred between the two countries soon after. Our right he placed on the strong and certain ground of discovery.

The Senator from South Carolina had urged that we should, first of all, give the twelve months' notice of our renunciation of the treaty. He could only answer that he himself had repeatedly urged that course in former years, but always in vain. He had ever been met with the answer: "This is not the proper time—wait." Meanwhile the adverse English possession was going on, fortifying, from year to year, the British claim and the British resources to make it good. Two successive Presidents had encouraged the bold and well-arranged scheme of Astor to fortify and to colonize. But we suffered him to be dispossessed, and the nucleus of empire, which his establishments would have formed, to pass into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, now the great instrument of all the British scheme of possession.

The Senator insists that, by the treaty, there should be a joint possession. Be it so, if he will: but where is our part of this joint possession? In what does it consist or has it consisted? We have no post there, no agent, nobody to protect traders—nay, in truth, no traders: for they are butchered as soon as they appear there, either by the British agents, or those savage whom they can always make the instruments of such systematic massacre of adventurous rivals. Of the extent of these murders, or of the regularity with which they were employed, the Senator had probably but little notion. He could assure him that, before the year 1829, there had perished in this way, as was well ascertained, full five hundred men, and the yearly slaughter has gone on ever since.

But what has ever been the history of your peopling of these distant regions, always to be disputed with something which this Government shrinks from encountering? You have never failed to turn your back upon every such hardy enterprise. The very navigation of the Mississippi, for forty years, would have been yielded to Great Britain but that it required the assent of nine States to bring it into the validity of a treaty. Six Eastern States were ready to abandon it for an interest the most wretchedly disproportionate. If that mighty access to a new and greater empire of the West has been preserved to you, it is in spite of your supineness, in spite of your timidity, in spite of your impolicy.

As for me (said Mr. L.) I desire in this irresistible advance of our population, destined to carry to the very verge of the continent the benefit of our free laws, to march with every public right in the lead, while we carry to those regions of barbarism the Bible and the ploughshare. And I would even in these great purposes, halt rather than to violate our national faith solemnly pledged in a treaty. But I tell the Senator that we cannot thus rigidly adhere to what our rival so little regards. That Senator does not know, or has overlooked, the progress which British possession has been for twenty years making against us, under cover of the Hudson Bay Company, the irresponsible instrument of British power in that quarter, by means of which we and this treaty are steadily circumvented. There, as in the East, Britain prepares her way to unchecked dominion through the stealthy advance of these trading companies, which scatter the seeds that are to spring up into a harvest of power for her.

Finally, he insisted that the bill does not attempt to dispossess Great Britain of any thing she now holds. It does not define our territory. That we have some there is certain. Can she object to our settling south of the Columbia on a territory to which, with all her facility of claiming, she has set up no title? She herself has extended her jurisdiction over Oregon, built forts, set up establishments, settled farms. Why cannot we do the same?

Mr. Choate rose next. He set out with expressing his regret at finding himself compelled, like

the Senator from South Carolina, to oppose the provision in the bill for fixed grants of land. In all other particulars, he was warmly in favor of the bill. He went on to cite the words of our convention with Great Britain in 1818, which stipulated that "any country west of the Stony (Rocky) Mountains shall be free to both nations." Neither Government was, as a Government, to do any thing to divest the citizens of the other of the enjoyment of the common freedom of that country. Certainly if wandering subjects of either made, at their own risk, establishments there, neither was called on to interfere. But we, by this bill, do an act to hinder some part of this tract from being any longer open, except to our own people. We take and are to maintain exclusive possession, guaranteeing to settlers, after five years' residence, a fee simple of the lands they may occupy.

Mr. C. here entered into a minute view of one interpretation of the treaty, which might at first have seemed possible—that either Government was to be at liberty to invite colonization. As, however, no such view was advanced on the other side as warranting our measures of occupation, and as Mr. C. certainly showed how little any such purpose could have entered into the treaty, or was practicable in itself, we need not follow his very skillful and elaborate argument on that point.

He went on to urge that there had been no appropriation of territory until 1832, the country being freely used, on both parts only as a hunting-ground; that the language of our own envoys, Messrs. Gallatin and Rush, made it clear that they regarded all occupation of the country for any purpose more fixed, as prohibited by the convention; that England has been equally guarded in the sort of possession which she allowed her subjects to derive from her, limiting her licenses to them, always to the right of hunting, and guarding even in such licenses against all exclusion of our citizens.

The Senator from South Carolina was therefore right; our legislation (if we pass such a bill as this) will not compare, in justice and faith, with that of Great Britain.

Let us then build forts; that is permitted by our engagements; and as England sends her jurisdiction thither to her citizens, let us send ours to our own.

Mr. Linn answered briefly that the gentleman was but reviving against land-grants, the very arguments used in 1821 against what he was now willing to admit, the erection of forts. But the British Government, as a Government, has never built a fort there. Will it not object to our doing it?

Mr. L. then gave vent to something of that indignation with which he often speaks of the overbearing and grasping spirit of England, and the omnipotence and ubiquity of that little island. For his part, he did not intend to submit our rights entirely to the view which she might, in her policy, take of them. He did not intend to stop to consider "what Mrs. Grundy thinks." He would go as far as Great Britain herself went, and then a little farther.

At this moment she is doing, through her Hudson Bay Company, all that you wish not to do. She is there employing the same policy and the same mechanism, of a great trading company, by means of which she made her way to the dominion of all India. She has already practically taken possession of all she ever claimed of us, southward to the mouth of the Columbia. Her agents here have directly avowed that she could not give up the establishments which she has allowed her people to form there. Her later measures, however, are still more decisive of her policy. A branch of her Hudson Bay Company has, within a few years, been established in the territory for farming purposes—a settlement already so flourishing as to have entered into large contracts for supplying the Russian possessions with lumber, butter, and such produce. Here is her fixed point, from which she is to work the lever of her looser population, spreading itself out over your whole territory, and reaching to the very borders of your States themselves.

Mr. McRoberts considered the provision to which the Senators objected as a capital feature of the bill. Citizens could not be carried to the country without the inducements there held out.

But the Senators from South Carolina and Massachusetts have considered Great Britain as offering us, in her conduct, an example of scrupulous forbearance to do any thing in contravention of the subsisting treaty. Now, let the Senators consult the correspondence of Mr. Huskisson, and they will there find that he plainly says that Great Britain has authorized the settlements which have been made, the posts which have been established, and that both will be protected.

The Senator proceeded to argue, with much force, that since the formation of the convention in which this territory was looked on as a common hunting-ground, an entirely different state of things had, by our long supineness, come about—it was a hunting-ground no longer. The game formerly pursued there for the sake of its furs has been, by degrees, almost exterminated; and its chase no longer warrants the settlements originally made for that purpose. Another mode of occupancy, with other objects, and looking to stationary employments, has gradually come about. The possession now maintained by the English is obviously of a fixed character, because its purposes are no longer hunting and fishing, as of old, when the convention was made. If they now occupy it, it cannot be for the purposes of the chase, for the plain reason that the chase there has ceased to be valuable. Yet their settlements are growing, just in proportion as the chase of the fur animals declines.

The Senator from South Carolina has given a brief view of the several modes of claim alleged by ourselves and Great Britain in regard to this territory. But let him look, not to the vague allegations of right, but to such claims as can be sustained in the mutual scrutiny of a negotiation. Now, as to the rights which Britain derives from Spain, Mr. Huskisson writes, in 1826, in the negotiation with Mr. Adams, "The rights of Britain in that quarter are defined by the treaty of 1790 with Spain" and they embrace (he further says) "every thing lying north of the places occupied by Spain in 1789." Now, it is perfectly certain that, at the time in question, Spain had occupied no point south of Nootka Sound; which is full three hundred miles north of the mouth of the Columbia.

Nor was it difficult to show that her claim of discovery was equally untenable. Who, upon that point, can be a more decisive witness than Vancouver himself, the commander whose subordinate, (Messrs.) is claimed as the discoverer. Vancouver, in his Journal, in 1792, distinctly admits Captain Gray to have made the prior discovery of the mouth of the Columbia, which he himself had for some time completely discredited.

Reciting, then, the words of the convention, Mr. McK. proceeded to argue that they would give Great Britain no reason to complain so long as neither party attempted to dispossess the other.—No man would be able, under this bill, to go upon the farm of a British citizen and appropriate it.

In truth, Great Britain has for ten years done all that you now propose to do. Hitherto we have slept over our rights, while she has been vigilant and active. Let notice now be given that we renounce the convention of 1818. It will be a full twelve months before our citizens can get thither: the Executive will of course in the interval give the proper notice to Great Britain.

But, in reality, this bill will embrace every inhabitant of the country, whether British or American. It can therefore dispossess nobody. Nor, on the other hand, do titles arise under it before the expiration of five years.

As to the enormous display of strength, which we are told that she will make in that quarter, I see no probability of any such gigantic effort.—Two facts render it most unlikely: in the first place, there is little or nothing there to fight for; and in the second, we shall have nobody there for her to fight.

Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi, succeeded Mr. McRoberts, in a short but exceedingly well-argued speech, principally on the question of mutual possession and rights under the convention.

He urged that the act of Great Britain in extending her jurisdiction over the country was a real and practical taking of possession.

Mr. Choate here interposed. Great Britain but put in practice by her law her rights over her own citizens, and assumed nothing else.

Mr. Henderson resumed. Suppose, then, a case where one of our citizens commits an assault on a British inhabitant, will he not be seized and tried before a British magistrate? Can you doubt it? No, her act of extending her jurisdiction over her own subjects must either imply the absence of any such legal equality on our part—in which case she takes legal control and jurisdiction over our citizens—or else it implies that we too have tribunals there, asserting our rights of jurisdiction; which latter state of things is at once a conflict of jurisdictions, incapable of being reconciled. For we might exclusively occupy; but it would be necessary to beware of going out of them—for whoever stepped abroad might fall within British jurisdiction or encounter a British subject.

It was clear that the convention looked to no such state of things, and provided only for a free trade of both parties to the territory. The acts of the Hudson Bay Company must too, be held those of the British Government. Its possession is her possession. Her setting up a legal jurisdiction implies that she takes possession of the country unless we do the same. On our taking that step, a conflict of jurisdiction ensues, which must at once compel the adjustment of our final claims of right. She has asserted her right by these steps of possession. We must do the same; and, by this bill, we are going no faster than she.

Mr. Bayard here proposed a modified provision as to grants of land. But, before any further proceeding, the Senate adjourned.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 12.

By the steamer New York, Capt. Wright, 31 hours from Galveston, arrived yesterday, we have dates to the 5th inst. The commercial treaty concluded by Maj. Reilly with our Government has been ratified by the Texas Senate, and is, so far as the Republic is concerned, the law of the land. This is an important treaty for Texas, and promises good to the merchants and shippers of this city. It allows (as we stated several weeks ago), the introduction of Texas cotton into the United States free of duty. We shall therefore ship a large portion of the crop of Texas, and furnish its planters abundantly with the ordinary farm supplies.

William Bryan, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate as Texian Consul at this port. Texas Exchange Bills are daily rising in value, as they are coming in very fast at the different custom houses and land offices. Mr. Borden, the Collector at Galveston, carried to Washington lately, \$20,000 of them, leaving only \$9,000 outstanding.

G. W. Terrell, Esq., Attorney-General for the Republic, has written out a long and lucid opinion upon the validity of the Cherokee Land Titles. He concludes that none of the locations made upon the lands occupied by the Cherokee Indians subsequent to the date of the guarantee made by the Consultation to the Indians in 1835, are valid and legal; and consequently that none made since that date are legally exempt from survey and sale under the act of Congress of February 1840.

Much doubt still exists in relation to the location of the seat of Government. It may be regarded as certain, however, that the Government will not return to Austin during the present year. The general opinion among the people seems to be, that it will be located temporarily either at Washington, San Felipe, or some point between the two places.

Gen. Somerville, with an army of 800 men, captured the Mexican town of Laredo on the 8th December. The few Mexican troops who occupied the place, made a hasty retreat without firing a gun. Being notified of this, the army sent a messenger to the Alcaldé to make requisitions for necessaries, which were promptly furnished. After taking the town, a few of the troops crossed the Rio Grande, and planted the banner of the Single Star on the West bank.

It is further stated, that about 600 of the troops crossed the river on the 19th, and took the line of march for Guerrero, about 70 miles from Laredo; the balance, 140, returned home. From Guerrero, it is presumed they will proceed rapidly onward and take Mier, Comargo, and Rhinosa. By which time it is to be hoped that reinforcements will join them to encourage a descent on Matamoros.

It is reported that the Apache Indians are committing fresh depredations in Chi-

huahua, and thought that nearly all the Mexican troops under Woll have been ordered there to drive them back. It is even rumored that Texas has a secret agent among these Indians to control their operations, and that the object of the various tribes gathered together at the Waco village, is to enter into treaties with the Government, defensive and offensive, against Mexico. If this prove true, the army will have to encounter little opposition in capturing all the towns and villages between Laredo and Matamoros, if they march with proper speed.

Great numbers of runaway negroes from Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, have escaped to the bordering States of Mexico; and if the invading army be promptly reinforced, much valuable property of this kind will be recovered.—Were the sufferers alone to unite and speed to the rescue, a considerable force would thereby be marshalled into service.

It is rumored that the President will recommend to Congress the passage of a bill providing for the sale of all the vessels of war and every thing appertaining to the Navy.

The Texas Times says:—"We fear that we shall be reluctantly compelled to believe the rumors of his co-operation with Mexico."

The steamer Mustang has returned from the Upper Brazos to Velasco with a cargo of 250 bales cotton.—At Galveston, the ship Ebro had arrived in 62 days from Havre, France, with 117 emigrants. Another vessel from the same place, which left previously, was expected every day. Two others were up there for that port when the Ebro left. Mons. Castro will despatch a vessel each month during the season with emigrants. His colony is to be located in Bexar county.

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet-ship *Garwick* at New York, intelligence has been received to the 15th December. The news is however of little importance.

Lord Hill, the late commander-in-chief, died on the 10th, in the 71st year of his age, at his seat, Hardwick Grange, Shropshire.

An accident occurred on the London and Birmingham railroad, Dec. 8th, by which one person was killed and three others were dangerously wounded.

The failure of J. L. Fernandes & Son, corn dealers, &c., at Wakefield, is announced. Their liabilities are £90,000.

MISSION TO CHINA.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts intend establishing a mission at Hong Kong, and will raise a special fund for that purpose.

LORD MORPETH.—It has been stated in a paragraph which originated (we believe) with the *Sheffield Iris*, that Lord Morpeth was preparing a work on the subject of the United States. We may say with confidence that there is no ground for the statement.—*Leeds Merc.*

Arrival of Maj. Malcolm with the Chinese Treaty.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 9.—Major Malcolm, of the 3d dragoons, secretary to the legation at Peking, and Capt. Richards, of Her Majesty's ship *Conwallis*, 84, arrived here this morning from China, in the *Locust* steam vessel, Lieut. Commander Lunn.

Major Malcolm is the bearer of the treaty of peace concluded by her Majesty's plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, with the Emperor of China. It bears the signatures of the three high commissioners deputed by the Emperor and sent to Nankin to arrange the terms, &c. Major Malcolm brings a letter of assent from the Emperor himself, solemnly engaging to ratify the treaty as soon as it shall be returned to him with the signature of her Majesty attached thereto.

The *Blonde* frigate, 46, Capt. Bouchier, had sailed from China for England, with two millions and a half of dollars of the Chinese compensation money.

WATCHES MADE BY MACHINERY.—The London correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says that some gentleman has been devoting twenty years of his life to the inventions, whereby he is now enabled, by a variety of machines, to construct an incredible number of watches, of every variety of sizes, in a day! By one machine 3000 perfect plates can be produced in one day—and by five machines, also centre, third and fourth wheels crossed, polished and cut—with balances for 300 movements. By another, 300 pinions are cut and rounded—another drills the holes, the tapping, screw-holes, &c., playing the depths and escapements. Four other machines will make pivots for 50 movements a day.—20 other machines for every description of work connected with watch-making, make up the set. The best chronometer makers in London have declared that every part produced by them is far superior to anything that has been, or can be, produced by other means at the present day.

MICHIGAN AND HER DEBT.—Governor Barry, in his late Message to the Legislature, states the whole amount of the debt of Michigan at \$3,535,334, of which sum \$344,840 is due to the citizens, the counties, and the school and university funds of the State. The Governor says: "Michigan, while the virtue of her population remains, will never refuse acknowledgment of her just debts, nor fail to make payment when the means are in her power."

A curious thing occurred in Philadelphia, a few days since. A young woman actually pawned "a baby," and got two dollars on this "pledge" of love. The infant was so enveloped that the pawnbroker took it for a roll of linen. He applied afterwards with the child to the

guardians of the poor, but they refused to have any thing to do with it until the six months are up, for which it is pledged.

COMFORT.—People's ideas of comfort vary. A celebrated hangman in England, showing the gallows attached to Newgate, observed to the by-standers that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time! Some one suggested that it was too small. "Oh, no! bless your honor," said the hangman, "twenty-five people could swing on that gallows, comfortably."

A QUACK'S EXPEDIENT.—A quack doctor was once called in to see a sick child. He looked at the patient, felt his pulse, shook his head, hommed thrice, and took a seat, rose again, hommed, shook his noddle ominously, felt the patient's pulse, and cast his eyes upon the patient.

"What ails my child?" asked the father.

"I don't know," replied saddle bags. "Can you do nothing for him?" breathed the anxious sire.

"Nothing," was the response: "but," added the distiller of roots and yarbs, "I have some medicine with me that will throw him into fits, and then I can cure him, for I'm a perfect tiger on fits!"

AN ILLINOIS COURT SCENE.—A constable that had lately been inducted into office, was in attendance on the Court, and was ordered by the Judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the tip of his lungs:—

"John Bell and Elizabeth Bell!"

"One at a time," said the Judge.

"One at a time—one at a time—one at a time," shouted the constable.

"Now you've done it," exclaimed the judge, out of patience.

"Now you've done it—now you've done it—now you've done it," yelled the constable. There was no withstanding this; the court, bar, and by-standers broke into a hearty laugh, to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.

ENORMOUS FOSSIL.—The *Ozark Standard*, (Springfield, Mo.) says: "We have in our office a jaw tooth of an animal, dug up near Warsaw, in Benton county, that weighs 14 1/2 pounds. The tusks found at the same place, and supposed to belong to the same monster, are about 13 feet long. According to the best calculation that can be made, the skeleton when completed, will be about 40 feet in length, and 28 feet high."

INTERESTING FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—We find the following statements in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*:

1st. That the longevity of the pure African is greater than that of the inhabitants of any other portion of the Globe.

2d. That mulattoes, i. e. those born of parents one being African and the other Caucasian or white, are decidedly the shortest lived of the human race.

3d. That mulattoes are no more liable to die under the age of 25, than the whites or blacks, but from 20 to 40, their deaths are as 10 to 1 of either the whites or blacks, between those ages—from 40 to 55, 50 to 1—and from 55 to 60, 100 to 1.

4th. That the mortality of the free people of color, in the United States, is more than 100 per cent. greater than that of the slaves.

5th. That those of the unmixed African extraction in the 'Free States,' are not more liable to sickness or premature death, than the whites of their rank and condition in society: but that the striking mortality so manifest among the free people of labor, is in every community and section of the country invariably confined to the Mulattoes.

ILLINOIS.

In a Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute of Chicago, by Isaac N. Arnold, occur the following paragraphs, showing the resources of the State of Illinois:—Surely such a state is, or soon will be, able to pay its debts.

"The State of Illinois contains 33,941,602 acres of as fertile land as any where exists, or 56,153 square miles.—It is larger than New York, Ohio, or Pennsylvania. It contains more arable land than all New England, and more than old England and Wales together. Twelve such States as Connecticut could be carved out of it, and a fraction left. The Mississippi washes its whole western frontier. It has the Ohio river on the South, the Wabash on the South-East, and Lake Michigan on the North-East. The Fox, the Rock, the Illinois rivers, and other navigable streams pass through the interior. For productiveness of soil it is without a rival. Its mines of lead and coal are inexhaustible. It had in 1830, 157,000 and in 1840, 476,000 inhabitants.—Were it as densely settled as Massachusetts it would now contain 5,000,000 of people. It can, under proper cultivation sustain 13,000,000 of inhabitants, better than it now does its present population."

"There are now probably about 15,000,000 of acres of taxable lands in this State, and the whole taxable property of the State, real and personal, cannot be less than \$75,000,000. And this amount is rapidly increasing. Every year is adding thousands of acres to the taxable property of the State, and its value is fast increasing by improvement, by the introduction of labor and capital."

MARINE GLUE.

Experiments have been made in England with a view to test the adhesive qualities of a composition invented by Mr. Jeffery, bearing the above name, which have resulted in showing it to be not only insoluble in water, but of so binding a nature, that, when a ball formed of two solid pieces of hard wood joined together by means of the glue, and weighing eight pounds and a quarter,